(c) Records to be kept. In any case in which an election is made under section 190(a), the taxpayer shall have available, for the period prescribed by paragraph (e) of §1.6001-1 of this chapter (Income Tax Regulations), records and documentation, including architectural plans and blueprints, contracts, and any building permits, of all the facts necessary to determine the amount of any deduction to which he is entitled by reason of the election, as well as the amount of any adjustment to basis made for expenditures in excess of the amount deductible under section 190.

[T.D. 7634, 44 FR 13273, July 24, 1979]

§1.193-1 Deduction for tertiary injectant expenses.

- (a) In general. Subject to the limitations and restrictions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, there shall be allowed as a deduction from gross income an amount equal to the qualified tertiary injectant expenses of the tax-payer. This deduction is allowed for the later of:
- (1) The taxable year in which the injectant is injected, or
- (2) The taxable year in which the expenses are paid or incurred.
- (b) Definitions—(1) Qualified tertiary injectant expenses. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the term qualified tertiary injectant expense means any cost paid or incurred for any tertiary injectant which is used as part of a tertiary recovery method.
- (2) Tertiary recovery method. Tertiary recovery method means:
- (i) Any method which is described in subparagraphs (1) through (9) of section 212.78(c) of the June 1979 energy regulations (as defined by section 4996(b)(8)(C)),
- (ii) Any method for which the taxpayer has obtained the approval of the Associate Chief Counsel (Technical), under section 4993(d)(1)(B) for purposes of Chapter 45 of the Internal Revenue Code,
- (iii) Any method which is approved in the regulations under section 4993(d)(1)(B), or
- (iv) Any other method to provide tertiary enhanced recovery for which the taxpayer obtains the approval of the

Associate Chief Counsel (Technical) for purposes of section 193.

- (c) Special rules for hydrocarbons—(1) In general. If an injectant contains more than an insignificant amount of recoverable hydrocarbons, the amount deductible under section 193 and paragraph (a) of this section shall be limited to the cost of the injectant reduced by the lesser of:
- (i) The fair market value of the hydrocarbon component in the form in which it is recovered, or
- (ii) The cost to the taxpayer of the hydrocarbon component of the injectant. Price levels at the time of injection are to be used in determining the fair market value of the recoverable hydrocarbons.
- (2) Presumption of recoverability. Except to the extent that the taxpayer can demonstrate otherwise, all hydrocarbons shall be presumed recoverable and shall be presumed to have the same value on recovery that they would have if separated from the other components of the injectant before injection. Estimates based on generally accepted engineering practices may provide evidence of limitations on the amount or value of recoverable hydrocarbons.
- (3) Significant amount. For purposes of section 193 and this section, an injectant contains more than an insignificant amount of recoverable hydrocarbons if the fair market value of the recoverable hydrocarbon component of the injectant, in the form in which it is recovered, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the cost of the injectant.
- (4) Hydrocarbon defined. For purposes of section 193 and this section, the term hydrocarbon means all forms of natural gas and crude oil (which includes oil recovered from sources such as oil shale and condensate).
- (5) Injectant defined. For purposes of applying this paragraph (c), an injectant is the substance or mixture of substances injected at a particular time. Substances injected at different times are not treated as components of a single injectant even if the injections are part of a single tertiary recovery process.
- (d) Application with other deductions. No deduction shall be allowed under section 193 and this section for any expenditure: